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Pauley Petersen & Erickson			ANDERSON, CATHARINE L	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

2) Motice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/18/03, 10/31/03.

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)

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6) Other:

Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35

U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this

Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-2, 5, 7-12, 18-23, and 26-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Roe et al. (US 2003/0100872 A1).

Roe discloses an absorbent garment, as shown in figure 1, comprising a composite structure having end and side edges, a perimeter, and a central region. The composite structure includes a liquid-permeable body side liner 24, an outer cover 26, an absorbent assembly 28, and a mesh liner 50, as shown in figure 3B.

With respect to claim 2, the mesh liner 50 comprises a nonwoven material, as disclosed in paragraph [0043].

With respect to claim 5, the nonwoven material comprises a spunbond/meltblown/spunbond web, as disclosed in paragraph [0043].

With respect to claim 7, the SMS web comprises at least two layers of material.

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With respect to claim 8, the mesh liner 50 is attached to the composite around its perimeter, but unattached in the central region, as shown in figure 7B.

With respect to claim 9, the mesh liner 50 is liquid permeable but not porous enough to allow bowel material.

With respect to claims 10-12, the mesh liner 50 may have a basis weight of 20 gsm, as disclosed in paragraph [0044].

With respect to claims 18-19, an elastic strand 92 is attached between the mesh liner 50 and the body side liner 24, as shown in figure 7B.

With respect to claim 20, the mesh liner 50 is attached to containment flaps 108, as shown in figure 8B.

With respect to claim 21, the mesh liner 50 is attached to the composite around its perimeter, but unattached in the central region, as shown in figure 7B.

With respect to claim 9, the mesh liner 50 is liquid permeable but not porous enough to allow bowel material.

With respect to claims 10-12, the mesh liner 50 may have a basis weight of 20 gsm, as disclosed in paragraph [0044].

With respect to claim 26, the mesh liner 50 is folded, as shown in figure 8B.

With respect to claim 27, the garment is an absorbent article having a waist opening and two leg openings, as disclosed in paragraph [0037].

With respect to claims 28-30, the liner is a mesh liner 50, comprising a spunbond web and a meltblown web, as disclosed in paragraph [0043].

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With respect to claim 31, the mesh liner 50 is attached to the composite around its perimeter, but unattached in the central region, as shown in figure 7B.

With respect to claim 32, the mesh liner 50 is attached to the liquidpermeable layer 24.

With respect to claim 33, the article is fully capable of functioning as a swim pant.

With respect to claim 34, the mesh liner 50 is attached to containment flaps 108, as shown in figure 8B.

With respect to claim 35, the containment flaps 108 are attached to the first side of the composite structure, as shown in figure 8B.

With respect to claims 36-38, the liner is a mesh liner 50, comprising a spunbond web and a meltblown web, as disclosed in paragraph [0043].

With respect to claim 39, the mesh liner 50 is attached to the composite around its perimeter, but unattached in the central region, as shown in figure 7B.

With respect to claim 40, the article is fully capable of functioning as a swim pant.

Claims 1-5, 7-12, 20-23, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Mitzutani et al. (US 2002/0028624 A1).

Mitutani discloses an absorbent garment, as shown in figure 1, comprising a composite structure having end and side edges, a perimeter, and a central region. The composite structure includes a liquid-permeable body side liner 11,

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an outer cover 7, an absorbent assembly 8, and a mesh liner 12, as shown in figure 2.

With respect to claim 2, the mesh liner comprises a nonwoven material, as disclosed in paragraph [0070].

With respect to claims 3 and 4, the mesh liner comprises a nonwoven material comprising polypropylene and polyethylene, as disclosed in paragraphs [0070-0071].

With respect to claim 5, the nonwoven material is a spunbond/meltblown/spunbond web, as disclosed in paragraph [0070].

With respect to claim 7, the SMS web comprises at least two layers of material.

With respect to claim 8, the mesh liner 12 is attached to the composite around its perimeter, and is unattached in a central region of the composite, as shown in figure 2.

With respect to claim 9, the mesh liner 12 is liquid permeable but not porous enough to allow bowel material.

With respect to claims 10-12, the mesh liner 12 has a basis weight in a range from 15-40 gsm.

With respect to claim 20, the mesh liner 12 comprises part of the topsheet 10, which is attached to containment flaps 5, as shown in figure 1 and disclosed in paragraphs [0031] and [0034].

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With respect to claim 21, the mesh liner 12 is attached to the composite around its perimeter, and is unattached in a central region of the composite, as shown in figure 2.

With respect to claim 22, the mesh liner 12 is liquid permeable but not porous enough to allow bowel material.

With respect to claim 23, the mesh liner 12 has a basis weight in a range from 15-40 gsm.

With respect to claim 26, the mesh liner 26 is folded into pleats, as shown in figure 2.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 6, 13-17, and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mitzutani et al. (US 2002/0028624 A1).

With respect to claim 6, Mitzutani discloses all aspects of the claimed invention with the exception of the mesh liner being nylon. Mitzutani discloses in paragraph [0073] that the mesh liner may comprise rayon or other synthetic fibers. Rayon and nylon are both well known in the art for use as liners, and it would therefore be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to construct the liner of Mitzutani with nylon instead of rayon, since the

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two fabrics are functionally equivalent in this situation, and the invention would perform equally well with either rayon or nylon.

With respect to claims 13 and 24, Mitzutani discloses all aspects of the claimed invention with the exception of the hole size of the mesh liner. Mitzutani discloses in paragraph [0070] the desire for a nonwoven material having a high air gap ratio, and thus a high porosity. It would therefore be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to make the hole size of the mesh liner in a range of 147-5810 microns, since it has been held that where the general conditions of the claim are disclosed in the prior art, finding the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art.

With respect to claims 14-17 and 25, Mitzutani discloses all aspects of the claimed invention with the exception of the tensile strength of the mesh liner. Mitzutani discloses in paragraph [0074] a breaking strength for the mesh liner, and thus shows a desire for an adequate strength for the mesh liner. It would therefore be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to make the tensile strength of the mesh liner in a range of at least 5 lbs of force per 4 inches of liner, since it has been held that where the general conditions of the claim are disclosed in the prior art, finding the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. U.S. Patents 6,648,869 and US 2003/0050616 A1

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disclose absorbent garments having mesh liners. U.S. Patent 6,610,901 discloses a swimwear garment having a mesh liner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to C. Lynne Anderson whose telephone number is (571) 272-4932. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tanya Zalukaeva can be reached on (571) 272-1115. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

cla November 9, 2005 TATYANA ZALUKAEVA SUPERVISORY PRIMARY EXAMINER